

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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From the Baltimore American.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Commercial and Mercantile supply the following additional items of intelligence by the Roscoe, from Liverpool, Oct. 25.

The Roscoe has brought despatches for government, which will probably communicate intelligence from France. The Formosa, which sailed from N. York on the 16th September, and carried despatches, reached Havre on the 14th October, so that there might have been time for answers by this conveyance.

Nothing extraordinary appears to have happened in Europe, except the departure of the Duke of Orleans from Paris to Algiers (as some say, to take part in the war, and according to others, in consequence of a quarrel with his father, king Louis Philippe)—and except also a sudden visit of the emperor of Russia to Vienna, where he took every body by surprise—no intimation of his approach, or even of his intention, having been given. Speculation was, of course, on the *qui vive*, but the general belief seems to be, that it was nothing more than a whim of his imperial majesty.

The Turkish ambassador had arrived at Paris, and was received with great attention, which is supposed to indicate a disposition on the part of France to look somewhat sharply into the doings of Russia on the side of Turkey.

The Journal des Debats speaks very lightly of the alleged disaffection in the French army.

It seems to be very generally believed, if not proved, that the French government has been secretly aiding Don Carlos with arms and money. The English government have remonstrated on the subject.

Not a word of our "French question," except a rumor that "Gen Jackson had declared his intention to prohibit commercial intercourse"—this rumor was merely stated as one of the conjectural causes of a fall in the French funds.

The news from Spain varies little from previous accounts. There are marchings and counter-marchings—rumors of battles—and much boasting on both sides. The new ministry were still gaining more popularity—the juntas all quiet—Count de las Navas at Madrid—the freedom of the press proclaimed except as to religious topics—and an excellent spirit of loyalty prevailing among the grandees, a number of whom had volunteered to raise arms, and support ten battalions for the queen's service. The offer was, of course, accepted.

The Reindeer, Dickens, arrived at Falmouth, on the 19th of Oct. from Mexico, with \$750,000.

The English papers still speak with great alarm of numerous and increasing incendiary fires—particularly in the agricultural districts.

The Portuguese troops have at last actually marched into Spain, in aid of the queen—6,500 in number.

The King of Holland's speech at the opening of the Dutch Chambers, has much disappointed expectation. The following is its substance:—1st, the government refuses to give any information of a diplomatic nature; 2d, it proclaims a persistence in the same system as it has observed since the Belgian revolution; 3d, it testifies to a great increase of the prosperity and resources of Dutch India; 4th, announces measures of relief for the agricultural districts; 5th, admits, by the credit paragraph, that the interest on the Belgian loan of the debt must continue to be paid; 6th, that a remission of taxes, to a small extent, shall take place. It requires no great foresight to perceive that such a speech as this is not calculated to conciliate the minded, manufacturing or mercantile classes of Holland.

General Durand has been dismissed by Don Carlos, and the Count d'Espagne appointed captain general of Catalonia in his stead.

A later account states that Count d'Espagne had been seized by order of the French government, at Perpignan, and conveyed a prisoner to Arles. This is

said to be a great disappointment to the Carlists.

It was reported in London, that Mr. O'Connell was about to be appointed a privy councillor.

An English newspaper, published at Havre, had been seized under the new law, for an article reflecting on the king.

The cholera has somewhat abated in Italy.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—We learn that the duke of Saxe Coburg has accepted for his son, the proposal of marriage with the queen of Portugal, and a courier has been despatched to Lisbon with the marriage contract as approved by him. The young prince will go to Lisbon in April by Brussels and London; during the winter he will study the Portuguese language. He already speaks the Latin, French, English, Italian and Hungarian languages with facility and elegance.—*Swabian Mercury*.

FRENCH FINANCES.—The Moniteur contains a statement of the receipts at the royal treasury for the first 9 months of the present year, as compared respectively with the corresponding periods of the years 1833 and 34. The gross amount of the receipts for the last nine months has been 431,510,000f. which shows an increase of 10,018,000f. as compared with the first nine months of 1833, and an increase of 11,152,000f. as compared with the first nine months of 1834. On the quarter, however, which ended on the first of October, there is a decrease of 303,000f. as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1833, and a decrease of 982,000f. as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1834. Again, the total receipts of the quarter which ended on the first instant, amounted to 142,558,000f. while those of the quarter which ended on the first of July last amounted to 148,198,000f. and those of the quarter which ended on the first of April amounted to 140,784,000f.; so that the third quarter of the year showed a decrease of nearly 6,000,000f. as compared with the second quarter, and an increase of nearly 2,000,000f. as compared with the first.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 23.
The sales of Tobacco amount to about 230 hhds. of which 20 hhds. were taken for export, 20 hhds. for Ireland, 20 hhds. on speculation, and the remainder to the home trade, at full prices.

The Grain Market is dull, and Wheat and Oats are a shade lower. Wheat in bond is without inquiry. Some parcels of flour continue to be taken for export at the quotations, U. States sweet, 25 a 26, sour 19 a 20.

THE NAVAL POWER OF EUROPE.

A Navy is frequently the result of chance and circumstances, of position, maritime facilities, and commercial war; it is not necessarily a part of the national defence, as absolute and indispensable, as an army, and is only to be increased and neglected as public exigency and national resources may require. Of the immense navy of Spain, scarcely a ship is left. Depending altogether on revenue from foreign colonies, they neglected their own resources; and when their foreign supplies were cut off, the nation fell exhausted. Russia had no navy until Peter the Great developed the naval resources of the country, and the wars with Turkey rendered a force necessary in the Black Sea. The greatest navy in the world, according to the population is that of Holland; and in the reign of Louis 16th France had a much larger navy than she now possesses, though having ten millions less in her population than at present. Great Britain, with a smaller military force than either Russia, France, Austria or Prussia, still has the largest naval power; and Bonaparte, while rejecting commerce and considering a navy as a useless appendage, nevertheless, was compelled to have a strong naval force, to keep the maritime power of Great Britain in check. The following statement of the naval force of the several continental powers was made some time since:

	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Other kinds.
G. Britain,	162	118	324
France,	60	53	207
Russia,	46	30	50
Austria,	3	8	61

Holland, at the late attack by France and Belgium, had 94 ships afloat, amongst which were nine ships of the line and 39 frigates, though Holland has a population only of 2,300,000; very little more than the state of New York. The Bourbons, on their restoration, found a very formidable naval power, in excellent condition, but deficient in sailors. The disbanding of Napoleon's heavy military force, and twenty years peace, have enabled France to increase the number and improve the condition of their seamen; and having the whole coast of the Mediterranean, and the northern coast of France, with numerous ports and naval depots at their command, the number of active seamen, in their fleets, is not far short of Great Britain, who requiring an immense number of seamen for the merchant trade, labors under this disadvantage, which

France does not feel, having a very limited commerce; and therefore two-thirds of the French sailors are in the French navy.

The co-operation of the French squadrons in the attack on Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, and subsequently at Navarino, in which they sustained a gallant part, have greatly strengthened their reputation for discipline and system, and as to bravery, that has always been cheerfully conceded to them. Taking, therefore, the naval power of Great Britain and the naval power of France, at this day, we should say that France could readily concentrate a greater power than Great Britain, at any given point. Let us endeavor to illustrate this position.

Great Britain has of every class, probably, seven hundred sail. France has, probably, four hundred sail of every class. The naval force of Great Britain is in ordinary—on the East and West India stations; in the Mediterranean; in North and South America; in the Pacific; and in every quarter of the globe where England has possessions, and commerce, and which has so divided the naval force, that it would require time to call in and organize a heavy squadron. With the exception of a few ships in the East Indies and Pacific, and a few cruisers in or about Martinique and Gaudaloupe, a ship or two on the Brazil station, the whole naval force of France is at Brest, Toulon, the other naval stations, and in the Mediterranean; all within a few days of each other; and to show how erroneous the general opinion is, that France has ships without number, it may be stated, that, not long since, eight frigates, manned and equipped, and ready for sea, lay at Toulon, waiting for orders from Paris, by the telegraph, and ready to sail in an hour's notice. Taking, therefore, the ships ready for sea at the various naval depots, the squadron at Algiers, and the force in the Archipelago, we should say that France, in sixty days, could have a fleet of fifty sail, ten line of battle ships, twenty frigates, and twenty sloops and smaller vessels, ready to pass the Cut of Gibraltar for any expedition. Nothing has tended to strengthen the French navy more than the long continental peace. The annual appropriations for ship timber and ship building, for refitting, dock yards, and naval stores, have been made as if the nation was still at war; and thus a powerful naval force has quietly grown up in France, we may say, almost unseen and unnoticed; and while the merchant ships of other nations have covered every sea, the anti-commercial policy of France has made seamen plenty for naval purposes, while from her overgrown army, countless thousands could be made to serve as marines.—*N. Y. Star*.

Sagacity of the natives of New South Wales.—A settler on the great western road was missing from his farm. His convict overseer gave out that he had gone privately to England, and left the property in his care. This was thought extraordinary, as the settler was not in difficulties, and was a steady prudent individual, the affair, however, was almost forgotten, when, one Saturday night, another settler was returning with his horse and cart from market. On arriving at a part of the fence on the road side, near the farm of his absent neighbor, he thought he saw him sitting on the fence; immediately the farmer pulled up his mare, and went towards the fence; his neighbor, as he plainly appeared, quitted the fence, and crossed the field towards a pond in the direction of his home, which it was supposed he had deserted. The farmer thought it strange, remounted his cart, and proceeded home. The next morning he went to his neighbor's cottage, expecting to see him; but saw only the overseer, who laughed at the story, and said that his master was then near England. The circumstance was so strange that the farmer went to the nearest justice of the peace, (I think it was to the Penrith bench,) related the above, and stated that he thought foul play had taken place. A native black, who was (and I believe still is) attached to the station, accompanied the farmer to the rails where he thought he saw, the evening before, his deceased friend. The black was pointed out the spot, without showing him the direction which the lost person took after quitting the fence. On close inspection, a part of the upper rail was observed to be discolored; it was scraped with a knife by the black; smelled, and tasted. Immediately after, he crossed the fence and took a straight direction for the pond near the cottage; on its surface was a scum, which the black took up in a leaf, and after tasting and smelling, he declared to be "white man's fat." Several times, somewhat after the manner of a blood hound, he coursed round the lake; at last darted into a neighboring thicket, and stopped over a place containing some loose brushwood. On removing this, he thrust down the ramrod of his piece into the earth, smelt it, and then desired the spectators to dig there. Instantly spades were brought from the cottage, and the body of the absent set-

ter was found, with his skull fractured, and presenting every indication of having been sometime immersed in water. The overseer, who was in possession of the property of the deceased, and who had invented the story of his departure for England, was committed to jail, and tried for murder. The foregoing circumstantial evidence formed the main accusation. He was found guilty, sentenced to death, and proceeded to the scaffold, protesting his innocence. Here however, his hardihood forsook him; he acknowledged the murder of his late master; that he came behind him when he was crossing the identical rail on which the farmer thought he saw the deceased, and, with one blow on the head, felled him dead;—dragged the body to a pond, and threw it in; but, after some days took it out again, and buried it where it was found. The sagacity of the native black was remarkable; but the unaccountable manner is one of the insupportable dispensations of Providence.—*Martin's History of the British Colonies*.

KOSCIUSKO IN AMERICA.

Kosciusko reached the new world utterly unprovided with letters of recommendation or introduction, and nearly penniless; he however asked an audience with Washington, to whom he had boldly presented himself.

"What do you seek here?" inquired the General, with his accustomed brevity. "I come to fight as a volunteer for American Independence," was the equally brief and fearless reply. "What can you do?" was Washington's next question; to which Kosciusko, with his characteristic simplicity, only rejoined, "try me." This was done. Occasion soon offered, in which his talents, science and valor were evinced, and above all his great character was duly appreciated. He was speedily made an officer and further distinguished himself. * * *

"He had not been long in America, when he had occasion to display his undaunted courage, as captain of a company of volunteers. Generals Wayne and Lafayette, notwithstanding the heat of the battle in which they themselves were fully engaged, observed with satisfaction the exertions of that company, which advanced beyond all the rest, and made its attack in the best order.

"Who led the first company?" asked Lafayette of his comrades on the evening of that venerable day—the 30th of September.

The answer was, "it is a young Pole, of noble birth, but very poor; his name if I am not mistaken, is Kosciusko. The sound of the unusual name, which he could hardly pronounce, filled the French hero with so eager a desire for the brave stranger's acquaintance, that he ordered his horse to be saddled, and rode to the village, about a couple of miles off, where the volunteers were quartered for the night.

Who shall describe the pleasure of the one, or the surprise of the other, when the General entering the tent, (would it not rather be a room or hut in a village?) saw the captain covered from head to foot with blood, dust and sweat, seated at a table, his head resting upon his hand, a map of the country spread out before him, and pen and ink by his side. A cordial grasp of the hand imparted to the modest hero his commander's satisfaction, and the object of a visit paid at so unusual an hour.—*Foreign Quarterly Review*.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Steam Navigation across the Atlantic.—Among the notices of applications to the Legislature, is one for a Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of navigating vessels by steam from this city to Europe and elsewhere. The experience of the past year in running steam-boats between this port and Charleston, proves that there is no serious obstacle in the way of crossing the Atlantic by steam, unless it be the extent of space away required for the storage of fuel. By the use of coal this difficulty may be in a good measure obviated. At any rate, according to the "go ahead" system of the present time, it will not be long before Liverpool and New York will be brought within 10 or 12 days of each other, and steam is the agent by which it will be accomplished. The idea does not seem so chimerical at this moment, as three years ago, would have seemed the project of bringing Charleston within three days of N. York by a similar process; or as, within the memory of many of our readers, would have seemed, or did seem, the idea of navigating vessels by steam in any direction.

Singular Fact.—Five thousand bushels of wheat have just been received in this city from Liverpool, which was shipped from this port in 1831. It appeared to be perfectly sound.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*.

The largest Pumpkin we have ever heard of is now exhibiting in Philadelphia. It was raised in Bucks county, measures six feet ten inches in circumference, and weighs one hundred and fifty-seven pounds!

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS IN 1835.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In this state the whigs, at the last election, sustained a most decisive defeat, notwithstanding they brought out their whole strength, and got Webster to spout at the Concord jubilee, the democrats carried large majorities in both branches of the legislature, and their governor by a majority of 10,348 votes. The Baltimore nominations will be sustained in the granite state by an overwhelming majority.

CONNECTICUT.

In this state the opposition, of all sorts, has been completely routed and broken up. There is a large democratic majority in both branches of the legislature, and the governor elected by the handsome majority of 2000 votes. ALL the representatives in Congress are democrats. Connecticut last year was in the hands of the federalists. There will be no doubt of this state going for Van Buren.

NEW JERSEY.

The Jersey Blues have used up what little of whiggery there was left—although the official returns of votes have not been received here, it is ascertained as certain that there is a democratic majority in the council and assembly of 22—last year it was but 8. The state has gone for Van Buren by a much larger majority than last year, which was over 1100 votes. The delegation to Congress, except one Senator, is democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

No man can be run against Mr. Van Buren in Pennsylvania, with any prospect of success. The recent movement of McLean will give him some more strength, for he was the most popular man the opposition could have run against Van Buren there. The delegation in the next house of representatives will stand—bank whigs 11—Van Buren democrats 17. The democratic majority over Ritten is 12,940.

The Pittsburg Statesman, a thorough-going whig paper in that state, laughs at the statements made by some of the northern papers, that Pennsylvania will be carried against Van Buren, and says, "such stories," (lies) "will do to tell out of the state, to effect elections."

GEORGIA.

The friends of the Union—the opponents of the Bank and South Carolina Nullification have done nobly. The Congressional ticket of 9 representatives is elected. A Van Buren majority in both branches of the legislature; and the governor elected by about 3000 majority.

ALABAMA.

Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of the whig papers respecting White's popularity in this state, C. C. Clay, the Van Buren candidate, has been elected by over 10,786 majority, and a handsome majority in both branches of the legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.

All accounts from this state go to show that she is as she has always been, democratic.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A decided democratic Van Buren majority in both branches of the legislature has been elected.

MISSOURI.

The recent elections show a considerable democratic gain in both branches of the Missouri Legislature. One pledged Van Buren to Congress, another pledged to vote as Missouri votes, if the election goes to the house, have been elected.

INDIANA.

The democratic Van Buren triumph in Indiana is most signal. SIX out of seven members of Congress chosen, are democrats, and an increased majority in the legislature. During the panic there was a majority of bank men in this state.

ILLINOIS.

There is hardly such a thing as whiggism in Illinois. The entire delegation in Congress are democrats to the core.

VERMONT.

Here they have not been able to organize the government. Although the whigs have tried hard to commit Palmer against Van Buren, he stands firm, and after 49 ballots no choice of governor has been effected. The last election in that state shows a democratic gain since last year of 6,103.

KENTUCKY.

There is a great democratic gain in the Kentucky legislature, and a gain of one member of Congress.

VIRGINIA.

It was from the Old Dominion that the universal whig party received its death blow. The opposition of all sorts, and every faction that could be brought to bear upon Mr. Van Buren have experienced a signal overthrow in this state. The contest was principally between White and Van Buren, and the political character of the state may be told by the members of Congress elected. They stand thus: for Van Buren 15—White 5; not ascertained 1. During the panic the opposition had a majority in the assembly.

LOUISIANA.

The democratic party are as likely to get this state as the nullifiers or whigs; TENNESSEE.

Whether this state will go for Van Buren or not, is doubtful, but one thing is certain, four fifths of the people of Tennessee are friends of the administration of Andrew Jackson. A resolution approving generally of the course of the administration was carried in the legislature a short time since, with but three dissenting votes, and their dissent was owing to the resolution not going far enough.

OHIO.

All hail the Queen of the West! In this state where the democracy were beaten last year, the bank whigs have got such a combing, and their heads are so bald they never will be able to wear wigs after it. Ohio has declared for Van Buren. Harrison, the military chieftain, has been blown sky high.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Webster and bank party can expect nothing from this state. The whigs are powerless. The recent election of two Van Buren democrats to Congress, and the defeat of Burgess, who "Thanked God he never was a democrat," has given them their quietus.

MAINE.

In this state whiggery is buried with its heels up. Dunlap is elected Governor by not quite 9,999 majority. A large majority in both branches are democrats.

MESSRS. CLAY AND CALHOUN.

The feelings of personal hatred which these two disappointed politicians, whenever they have occasion, or take occasion, to speak of Mr. Van Buren, cannot have escaped general observation, and must have been offensive to the delicacy of the refined portion of their own friends.

Mr. Clay, in his answer to the invitation to be present at the late "Whig Festival," mentioning Mr. Van Buren by name, says his election "could be fatal to the purity and existence of our institutions."

Mr. Calhoun, who was a candidate for the Presidency himself, twelve years ago, and has never ceased his labors to reach it, with a truth, equalled only by its modesty and delicacy, says Mr. Van Buren is "without those high qualifications and services, calculated to command the regard of the People, or to fit him for the high duties of the high office to which he aspires."

Now, all that Mr. Van Buren and his friends ask, is, to have these questions submitted to the decision of the PEOPLE. If the PEOPLE believe his election will be "fatal to the purity and existence of our institutions," we presume they will not elect him. They have had as good opportunities of knowing Mr. Van Buren as Mr. Clay has, and are likely to be quite as impartial, and to be actuated by as pure motives. Leave the matter, therefore, Mr. Clay; with the PEOPLE, and spare us the juggling, the "bargain, intrigue and management" of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Calhoun, we admit, is a man of a high order of talents; but the PEOPLE, (whose regard he thinks Mr. Van Buren cannot command,) think he has not certain other "high qualifications for the high office to which he aspires." If they entertain the same opinion of Mr. Van Buren, they will reject him, as they have Mr. Calhoun. Let Mr. Calhoun and his friends use their influence to prevent the election's going to the House of Representatives, and the PEOPLE will decide whether Mr. Van Buren is fit for the office or not.—*Balt. Repub.*

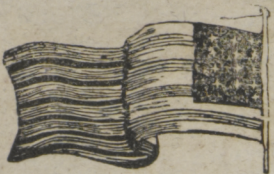
Our neighbor, Mr. Mead, planted last spring, a quantity of potatoes of one kind, and in the same soil. In the latter part of July, he cut off the tops of about half of them. In digging them he finds that in those hills where the tops were cut, the potatoes are twice as large as in those where the tops were permitted to grow, and much more numerous—a fact for agriculturists, which may prove of utility.—*Barre Gazette*.

A lad was seriously injured in New York on Saturday evening, by the accidental ignition of spirit gas. He was employed in lighting up Peale's Museum by means of a tube containing alcohol, when a portion of the inflammable liquid ran over his clothes; he was soon enveloped in flames, and before relief could be afforded, he was so much burnt that his life is despaired of. He was conveyed to the hospital.—*Pennsylvanian*.

A Dangerous proposition.—A number of the most respectable inhabitants of Kings county, in this State, have resolved to send a petition to the next Legislature for the passage of a law granting divorces in all cases where either party to the marriage is a confirmed drunkard. A crusty old bachelor at our elbow, recommends that the law be entitled "a reward for drunkenness."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GAZETTE.



"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOREIGN.

The New York papers received by yesterday afternoon's mail furnish the following items touching the French question:

The New York American of Monday says—"The packet of the 16th Sept. from this city, which carried out, as is supposed, despatches for France, upon the answer to which may depend the tone of the message—arrived at Havre on the 14th Oct. Despatches were received from France, by the Francois 1st, which vessel sailed on the 19th—an interval too short to allow any thing more than a mere acknowledgement of the despatches from America. It is hardly to be expected that the Packet from Havre of 1st November—by which important intelligence will probably be received, can now arrive in time for the message. Meanwhile speculation in brandy, teas, &c. continues—though under what impulse, we are at a loss to conjecture."

The New York Star says—"A number of private letters and advices have been received from France in relation to the indemnity question, but they consist of mere rumors and surmises. The payment of the 25,000,000 has become less popular with the people, although the government still inclines to the fulfilment of the treaty, but waits to see the complexion of the President's message. The funds were depressed, owing to the papers alleged, and which we do not think unlikely, to a threat held out by the A. Charge des Affaires of commercial non-intercourse, if the first instalment was not paid by the first of December. If such a communication has been made, it has been predicated upon the despatches forwarded from Washington early in September, the answer to which has now been received, and will decide upon the complexion of the message, which, if pacific, will settle the question. The Brandy crop has fallen short, which may account for recent speculations in this article."

The Journal of Commerce, 2d edition on Monday, says—"The letters from France are various in their prognostications. We have seen one from a noble Duke, member of course of the Chamber of Peers, who seems to understand the subject. His grace says he does not see how the note of Mr. Forsythe to Mr. Livingston can be considered an explanation, for he does not perceive that a letter from a Minister to a recalled Envoy has any diplomatic character about it which can be recognized by another nation. But he says there need be no difficulty respecting the matter as it is a mere point of etiquette which ought to be easily adjusted, and that the Government of France entertain now the same sentiments of friendship towards this country, and the same disposition to pay the money, as were expressed by the French Ministers, on representing the bill in the Chambers.—The story of an explanation being demanded for the recall of Mr. Livingston, is of course unfounded."

Balt. Amer.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th, has the following paragraph. "We have received the Paris papers of Thursday. If a judgment could be formed from the conversation of well informed Americans, the Government of the United States was little likely to offer any of those explanations rendered necessary by the law which passed the Chambers, as preliminary to the payment of the 25 million of francs. A report that the American Charge d'Affaires had announced this to the King, is supposed to have had the effect upon the funds observable on Wednesday."

From the National Gazette.

Within the fortnight past, we have conversed with several gentlemen, close and dispassionate observers, who travelled lately over most of the Southern, South Western and Western portions of our vast republic. They received from all they saw and heard, an impression decidedly favorable to the best hopes of the minds most sanguine respecting the stability of our republican system and present Union. The great works of internal communication, either accomplished or projected, have not only produced an incalculable increase of physical prosperity and lucrative enterprise, but animated even the most distant population with a livelier interest in a durable connexion with the Atlantic states, a greater confidence in the utility of the common national government, and a stronger fondness for democratic institutions under constitutional law. The disorders which have been committed, though lamentable, were the work of a very small part only, of the people, and in regions widely apart; and our travellers found that the true public sense one voice were against them almost everywhere, as in our sea-board cities in which they were begun. Regular judicature has not lost

its authority in any essential degree; and good example and sound doctrine in the Old states would materially serve to maintain that authority in the New.

In a nation so numerous, scattered over a surface so vast, possessing a personal liberty and independence unexampled in the annals of civilization, energetic, locomotive, self-directed,—strong excitement and consequent irregularities were to be expected occasionally and in particular quarters and circumstances. On the whole, however, legal and social spirit and order, and even religious restraint and subordination prevail in most of the communities; and the increase and diffusion of property are fitted to preserve the sentiments, ties and habits which form the security of individuals, the life of states and the basis of all durable polity.

We would not mix party politics with this interesting subject, universal as it is in one aspect; but we cannot refrain from adding that the chief hazards and worst omens for the Union and Constitution are supposed to lie in the administration of the general government, whether by Congress, or in the Executive branch. It is indispensable that the functionaries of the people, at Washington, be capable of taking "a large view of the wide spread and infinitely diversified combinations of men and affairs" in our immense republican empire—that they should be "men of deep understanding, fond patriotism, open sincerity, and clear honor." If wisdom and truth prevail in the general government, and peace with foreign nations can be preserved, the optimist may see all his most splendid visions realized in a boundless popular felicity and power. The integrity of the Constitution is all in all. Let that be truly maintained, and the patriot may chant the old hymn prepared in honor of the restoration of a similar covenant.

"Let the heart of the rulers be glad, for the people are happy! May the light of the covenant be a lantern to the feet of the judges; for by this shall they separate truth from falsehood. O innocence rejoice, for by this light shalt thou walk in safety; nor shall the oppressor take hold on thee. O Justice be exceeding glad, for by this light all thy judgements shall be decreed with wisdom; nor shall any man say thou hast erred. Let the hearts of all the people be glad; for this, have their grandfathers died, in this, have their fathers rejoiced, and in this may their posterity rejoice evermore. The fields are covered with golden harvests; the hills clothed with sleep; the woods sing with gladness: Plenty laughs in the valleys: Industry, Commerce, Liberty and Concord dance hand in hand through the cities."

From the London Sun.

All eyes are turned upon the movements of the Earl of Durham. With his Lordship it now rests whether England will suffer her glory to be further tarnished by meekly permitting Russia to hold Turkey in a state of thraldom more degrading than the worst condition of slavery; or whether we shall disconcert the dark intrigues of the Autocrat, by defying him to enforce the observance of any treaty which reflects a stain upon the independence of Great Britain.—Any timid concession on the part of Lord Durham will, we assure him, be regarded as treason against the honor of England. It is time that the Autocrat should be taught that he can make no secret treaties to bind us; and that we will not ask his permission, nor stoop to the degradation of having it sought, preparatory to our passing and repassing the Dardanelles in any vessel bearing the flag of England. The Autocrat, we understand points scoffingly to our debt, and asks if we can go to war with such a millstone round our necks? All burdens are only heavy in proportion to the relative strength of those who bear them. But were ours twice as weighty, is it not possible that we might take a lesson from himself on the subject of war expenditure, and perhaps in the end conclude by imposing on his Imperial Majesty such terms as he imposed upon the Sultan. If the war be just and necessary, as it is; and if he provoke it, as he has repeatedly done, and is doing at this very instant; why should not England throw the expense of it upon Russia? Powers in alliance with Great Britain are much deceived if they expect that we will ever again make war according to the Quixotic system which led to the accumulation of our national debt. We will no longer tax ourselves to pay Foreign Powers for protecting themselves, as we did during the whole of the long war in the Peninsula. This hint may be of importance in more than one quarter. As to the co-operation of France in the deliverance of Turkey, that is very doubtful; and we confess that we have no confidence in any engagement entered into by Louis Philippe. It is the King of the French, not the people, whom we suspect of treachery to the cause of European liberty. Our greatest danger is in delay. Russia as a maritime power is daily receiving vast accession of strength. For three years, without a day's intermission, have her dock-yards been filled with thousands of workmen building a fleet, and her navy is now very considerable. The longer we wait, the greater will be our difficulties and dangers. Let Russia once fairly possess herself of the Dardanelles, and it will require an immense naval force to dislodge her. We repeat, all now rests with Lord Durham. We await the result with some anxiety.

Volunteering for Texas.—On the 13th inst a meeting was convened in Macon, Georgia, in behalf of the Texans. The sum of \$3,141 was subscribed on the

spot—a committee appointed to solicit further donations, and twenty nine enrolled themselves as volunteers to Texas. Amongst these, were Mr. Thos. W. Hazard, of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hugh McLeod, of recently from the Military Academy, at West Point, who addressed the meeting in a spirit-stirring appeal, pledging himself to resign his commission, and embark as a volunteer, in the cause of liberty; that the struggle in Texas needed Soldiers not resolutions; that we should render them our persons and our arms on the contested field; that these would best express our sympathies in their behalf.

The Macon Messenger states, that these volunteers, and such others as might join them, were to be commanded by Col. W. Ward, and that they would take their departure for Texas on the 18th inst.

From the Nashville Republican, MEXICO.

The present relation which the government of Mexico holds with the people of the southern part of the United States would give much interest to any thing illustrative of the history and character of this people. Though both governments started in the race of civilization together, and have grown up side by side, and have both, from a state of vassalage, become independent governments, yet we know and think as little of Mexico as we do of Egypt or New Holland.—The proverbial ignorance and degradation of the Mexicans, have destroyed all sympathy which neighboring States usually entertain for each other, and superstition of the grossest and most revolting kind has thrown a veil over them and their affairs, which it would have been unsafe to attempt to penetrate. The unhappy and distracted condition of this people is a mournful commentary upon human nature, and furnishes a mighty argument for the principle which lies at the basis of our constitution,—freedom of conscience and universal education.—Mexico possesses an extent of territory, a fertility of soil, a climate and a geographical position which, with national liberty, would render it one of the first nations on the globe. Its inhabitants certainly possess the elements which, if properly combined and strengthened by education and moral training, would form a character worthy of the name of Republicans. But by a sad fatality, they introduced the Priest, or his secular character and all his idle impostures, along with civilization, and they have for years been engaged in the fruitless and preposterous attempt of asserting at the same time, the natural independence of man, and the absolute supremacy of the Priests. They have not yet learned the first lesson in the progress of liberal reform, that, above all considerations, the mind must be released from spiritual despotism, before it is in a condition to resist effectually the tyranny of State. What a contrast does Mexico present with the history of our own Republic! Sprung respectively from the two most powerful States of Europe, equal originally in all the qualities and means necessary to form a free and prosperous government, while our own has been growing in splendor and liberty, our sister Republic is scarcely removed from the first stage of barbarism, and has yet to take her first step in the progress of rational reform. All their revolutions have resulted only in a change of tyrants. Amid all their changes and commotions, the Priest has found means to anchor himself in every constitution—he is upmost as well in the administration of the Spanish Regency as in the free Republic of Mexico, or the military despotism; and the effect is, that the people are as much in subjection, and are as little acquainted with genuine liberty, as when they were the subjects of Spain.—The two great levers of civilization,—education and freedom of conscience, have not yet been applied to the machinery of the Mexican government; and until they learn the value of these instruments, vain are all their attempts for freedom. We hardly know whether to entertain more pity for the ignorance, blindness and spiritual oppression of this people, or disgust for the vices and degradation which such oppression must always produce. The late movements of the Mexican Executive are in exact keeping with all the acts of their past history. We see a military chieftain, in the face of a written constitution, trampling the civil government under foot, establishing a military despotism, and carrying on a war of conquest, while his deluded and oppressed subjects are hailing him as a deliverer.—But we are inclined to think that the Mexicans will find an antagonist in the hardy adventurers of Texas, far different from the luxurious Spaniard, and the result will be the loss of a large and most delightful region of their territory. We make this prediction from a comparison of the character of the two people now at issue, without any comment upon the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the movements of the Texans. Texas will inevitably establish an independent government, and without doubt modeled after our own form. It is a cheering thought, that before many months a new nation will have sprung into existence, in intelligence, chivalry and civilization, well worthy to be admitted into the sisterhood of republics. Though we must deprecate the bloodshed which must ensue, and the spirit of fortune-making, which we fear has prompted not a few to espouse the cause of Texas; yet we feel a pride that the principles of the American constitution are spreading light and liberty into the darkness that surrounds us, and that another lodgment has been made in the strong hold of priestcraft and tyranny. Mexico has much, very much to learn, many chan-

ges to undergo, many heresies to terminate, much ignorance to enlighten, and many evils to reform, before we can feel that sympathy in her fruitless struggles, or extend that degree of fellowship to her, which an infant republic claims at our hands. We might well read a lesson of warning in the history of this unhappy people, if we have not already become convinced of the fact, and it is, that the only difference between ourselves and the Mexicans is—knowledge; and if we would still preserve this difference, we must spread knowledge; because in its train will liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and every other species of rational liberty follow.

PRODUCE OF OUR COUNTRY.—According to Mr. Niles, the aggregate value of our country, is not less than fifteen millions of dollars.—A correspondent of the Charleston Patriot estimates the quantity of cotton which will be exported the present season at 1,230,000 bales, of which the Western states will probably export about 745,000. Now if the average price for all kinds throughout the year, is fixed at sixteen cents per lb. the result would be a value of nearly 76,000,000 of dollars! The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is said to be about 200,000 bales, and the value of these when manufactured is more than forty millions of dollars. Mr. Niles says: The wool crop of the present year was probably worth twenty-five millions—and, as a general calculation, of its manufactures, about fifty millions. N. York furnishes the largest supply of wool.—There were 2,497,539 sheep in 1825—now, probably, 7,000,000! as will be soon ascertained, this being the year of the state of census. Vermont has, perhaps, 1,500,000—and they are very numerous in many of the eastern, middle and western states.—The cash duty payable on woolen, and the more just valuation of the pound sterling, with improvements in the collection of them—the rise of price on British goods, and the use of newly invented American machinery, &c. have caused the manufacture of wool to be a "fair business." The range of woolen goods, as those of cotton, has been widely extended. For an instance, four-fifths of the carpets used, are "home made"—the duty on coarse wool being abolished. They are cheaper and better than the imported, and equally beautiful.

The manufacturers of leather and iron, (not including the smith work, as to the latter,) are worth not less than eighty millions a year. But we shall not go into details, or even notice other great and valuable manufactures—just now. A new business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of silk. This will be, in five years, or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and give a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children, at their own homes. Already one gentleman has made preparations for feeding 5,000,000 worms, and many a million. The reeling of the silk, and the weaving of it, have been much improved by "Yankee ingenuity," and will be more simplified. The power loom has been successfully applied to it.—Niles' Register.

The Ship Pennsylvania.—The line of battle ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks at our Navy Yard, under the shelter of a building that cost \$45,000, is one of the most stupendous fabrics that has ever been destined to float on the ocean. Her length on deck is 225 feet, which is twenty-seven feet more than half way from Fifth to sixth street, in Chesnut, and her breadth 58 feet, which is eight feet wider than Chesnut street opposite the theatre, including the footways. She is large enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the whole American army that fought and gained the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable county town. She is of the burthen of 3000 tons, and could, if loaded with flour, carry the moderate cargo of thirty thousand barrels, enough to supply bread for fifteen thousand people for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, thirty-two pounders, so that every time she discharges a full broadside, she will dispose of precisely a ton of bullets to help to make iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean, unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw 28 feet of water, and thus find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. One of her anchors which is to be seen in the yard, and which is said to be the largest in the world, weighs 11,669 pounds, which is something more than five tons, and will require some merry piping at the capstan to get it apeak. Her water tanks are of iron, mostly in the shape of large chests, capable of holding 1 to 200 gallons, but having a portion of them of other shapes adapted to fit around the sides of the ship, so as to leave no space, as happens with casks. The number is probably 150, as far as we could judge from looking at them, as we did a day or two since under the guidance of some of the polite and attentive officers stationed at the yard.

A friend has just informed us, that the largest anchor in the British Dock Yard, at Portsmouth, in 1832, weighed something less than 10,000 lbs. at which time there were on the stocks, three ships nearly as large as the Pennsylvania.

Phil. Gaz.

STEAM VESSELS.—The number of registered steam vessels in Great Britain, according to a late official return, is 397, with an aggregate tonnage of 36,849 tons. Average tonnage 92 tons and a fraction. One hundred and fifty-three are under 50 tons, and one hundred and eighteen more under 100 tons. The number above 100 tons is only 126. The largest the Monarch, of London, which

measures 587 tons. No other exceeds 400. Besides the 397 steamers registered in Great Britain, tonnage unknown, and 47 building. Including these, the whole number is 526. The account from which we derive these particulars, adds, "the registered tonnage is only about one third of the tonnage by admeasurement; we may therefore estimate the aggregate tonnage of steam vessels in Great Britain at above 100,000 tons."

We do not well see how this amount of tonnage is made out; but admitting it to be correct, still the "Daughter" can show as good an account as the "mother"—the aggregate of steamboat tonnage in the United States being, according to the last official returns, 101,305 tons. Of this amount, 40,676 tons are owned in New Orleans; 14,699 in New York; 11,122 in Pittsburgh; 6,572 in Cincinnati; 5,535 in Baltimore; 3,297 in Nashville; 3,066 in Philadelphia; and the remainder in other places. As a general remark, the American steamboats are much larger, handsomer, and of course more expensive, than those of the old country.

Journal of Com.

The Road to wealth and refinement.—A few years ago, and but a very few years, for it is within the recollection of so young a man as the writer of this paragraph, there might have been seen in one of the obscure towns in Western Massachusetts, a sturdy but youthful adventurer, with health and hope in the countenance, and a bundle suspended from the handle of a broad blade, an implement of his craft, over his shoulder, bidding adieu to his friends and home, and commencing with a light purse and lighter heart, to seek his fortune. After the lapse of the aforesaid few years a splendid pageant is exhibiting in the great commercial metropolis of our country, and the people are doing honor to an individual, who, by the aid of strong natural powers, with great industry and probability of character, has won their esteem, nay, their love and confidence, and they are bestowing upon him their highest municipal dignity and honor. Toil and care and ripening years had each its distinct mark in his cheerful and manly countenance, but they had not so far changed it that an old friend could not discern there the lineaments of that same youthful and obscure New England adventurer. Gideon Lee, the Tanner and Currier, is now a candidate for Congress from the city of New York.—Newburg Telegraph.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

I have often remarked in sadness the little feeling of affection, that seemed to subsist between brothers and sisters or other near relatives, after time and distance and the different allotments of life had for a little while separated them. They, who in their youth, have been as one, who have drunk from the same bowl of joys and sorrows; have wept and been glad together; whose one electric chain of sympathy bound;—who recoiled at the same blow; these have lived their separation, have had their affections weaned from those bound to them by such ties and birth and blood, and turned into strange channels. As the stream sparkles, not only among the hills that gave it birth, but glistens and leaps, in its course between banks, far, far, away from the green sward, that its waters first knew; so the affections rejoice and lavish themselves upon strangers to those who first watched their dawn—forgetful, perhaps, of objects of their earliest, purest exercise. It is sad, for young hearts to believe, that the love they now bear each other must one day become rather a matter of judgment and duty than an impulse of the heart; that the same fate probably awaits their affections that has come to thousands. The brother must reflect, that soon he must yield his right of prior attachment to those who picked up midway in the journey of life, yet have better claims to love and sympathy on to the end of their voyage. Time and distance are the great enemies of mutual affection; and although it is only when we have first left our friends, that we know how dear they are to us, yet we love them best when we are feeling from the same table—sleeping under the same roof—in the daily reciprocation of favors and the hourly manifestation of interest and affection. Still much may be done to counteract the common influences of life. It is a narrow philosophy, that circumscribes the affections of the heart—declaring that it is only capable of transferring its love from one to another, not of enlarging greatly the number of the objects of its regard. Far otherwise; the soul expands more and more, with every effort of kindness; it cannot be crowded; like that spirit of universal benevolence, sublimity, exists more in his infinite love for the whole world, than in power or might—that part of us, which stamps us with the image of our maker; elevates itself more by the outpourings of its affections, than by any exercise of intellectual power.

PITTSBURG.—There are at present no less than 12 new steamboats in the port of Pittsburgh, on the point of being finished and ready for business. Some of them are of beautiful model and workmanship, and one in particular, belonging to Messrs. Clark & Co., it is said is likely to prove herself the fastest boat in America. The amount of steam and other boats furnished and fitted out at the port of Pittsburgh, for one year, ending on the first of January, 1836, will amount to one million of dollars.

A HINT.—A capitalist being asked what he thought of the innumerable speculations now afloat, replied, "They are like a cold bath; to derive any benefit from which, it is necessary to be very quick, and to be very soon out."

GENERAL HARRISON.

"There are already thirty-three democratic leading newspapers, which have broken ground for Harrison in Ohio.—About sixty in Pennsylvania, and nearly every respectable Whig paper in the State of New York."

Who the perpetrator of the above falsehood is we know not. It has been going the rounds for some time, in the Oppositi- papers out of this State, and they crow over it as though it was really so. We know not of a single democratic paper in this State or that has been, which advocates the claims of General Harrison, neither do we believe there is one in Pennsylvania. It is put forth in order to deceive republicans in other States, intending to accomplish by falsehood what they cannot by truth. The fabricator, will miss his figure this time. General Harrison, the firm supporter of "the alien and sedition law," and the advocate of the "black-cockade party," finds no fellowship with the democratic Buckeyes of Ohio. The recent election demonstrates his popularity, and the estimation in which he is held by the people of this State.—Norwalk Ohio Experiment.

From the Philadelphia Vade Mecum.

Murel, the land pirate, of whose plans of a seville war so much has been said, is now in the Nashville Penitentiary for ten years, under a conviction for horsestealing. If what is said of his conspiracy be true, and there is little reason to doubt it, he is a rascal of extraordinary genius, and one of the most dangerous of men the world has seen. The Western Methodist gives the following particulars of his condition: "Murel is immured within the substantial masonry of the Tennessee Penitentiary—and at a late attempt to escape which was detected, and which he was believed to have originated, he was honored with a black chain to his leg, while he is in the labor yard, so that he is in a hopeless situation during the day of gaining liberty by an escape or rush. Besides which he has been plainly put to understand by the Superintendent, Mr. McIntosh, the value of whose words all western rogues know well how to estimate, that, on the least attempt to escape, either among the prisoners, or by an assault of the Murel clan from without, the very first step shall be to put an end to his life! This Murel knows? It has been told him by an honest man, whose countenance turns the villain pale for years after he has been discharged from his wardenship. Measures have been taken to make this matter secure; and thus ten years of Murel's life will pass, if death do not release him. At the expiration of his sentence the people of Tennessee, do not expect to see him set at liberty. For this man there is no more sun—no pleasant flowery world—no laughing brook, or gentle fire-side home. He is an outlaw upon a boisterous sea—every wave his enemy, and every breeze his foe."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of J. Tilford & Co. to Jas. Tilford & W. B. & James M. Holloway, would respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

As it is important that the business of the late firm should be closed as speedily as possible, those indebted either by note or book account, will confer a favor by calling and settling without delay. Mr. J. W. Cochran is authorized to receipt and receive the balances due.

J. TILFORD.

THE subscribers having purchased of J. Tilford & Co. their entire stock of Merchandise, and rented their Store-rooms for a term of years, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business under the firm of

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

They expect to receive in a few days, additional supplies of Merchandise, which, with the stock now on hand, will render their assortment full and complete. As they desire keeping at all times an extensive stock exclusively for WHOLESALE DEALERS, they would particularly invite calls from that class of purchasers—the same inducements offered as heretofore. They will also continue to keep a well selected stock for retailing.

A continuation of the old custom of the house is respectfully solicited. Just received, a large assortment of MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at a small advance. Also, an additional supply of the Anchor Branding Cloths, Nos. 4, 6, and 7.—Flowered paper for rooms, passages, &c. &c.

JAMES TILFORD,

W. B. HOLLOWAY,

JAS. M. HOLLOWAY,

Nov. 30, 1835—48—st

(The Observer and Gazette will insert the above notice.—Intelligencer.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & WM. HAGER. RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from this united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry Business will hereafter be carried on by the parties between, namely, under the firm of White, Hager, & Co. Their specimens exhibit a complete series from Diamond to Staty four lines Pica. The book and news type being in the most moderate light and style.

White, Hager & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Root Printing Press, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER. New York, Oct. 1, 1835—48—3t.

\$100 REWARD;

ANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 1st of October last, a negro woman named MARIA. She is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark copper complexion; her front teeth somewhat decayed, speaks broken and is very polite in conversation. She was raised in Charleston, S. C. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said woman to me, taken out of the state, or \$50 if taken in the state.

RICHARD H. CHINN.

Lexington, Nov. 27th, 1835—47—che&kr

PORK! PORK! PORK!!! THE highest price will be given in Cash for PORK. Apply to

JNO. W. HUNT & SON.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1835.

As the present session of Congress is one, the proceedings of which are looked forward to with more than usual interest, we deem it right to say to the readers and friends of the Gazette, that they may rely upon our furnishing them with as comprehensive and early accounts of the debates on the various questions, which will occupy the attention of Government, as our limits can possibly admit. We shall not, however, cease to exhibit an epitome of foreign intelligence, when from its importance, it is likely to prove interesting, nor omit to notice aught that will in any degree bear upon the interest or well being of our friends.

We are requested to announce Mr. JOHN L. WINTER as a candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 2.

We have received two letters from Glasgow, Ky., the one purporting to be from Col. Maupin, the Post Master, (under his frank,) by his assistant, of the date of 7th November which was replied to, as we intended and still believe (for we have no copy) decorously. The other from the assistant himself, for which we paid 124 cents postage, dated 20th November. Those letters need some explanation, and unless it is shortly received, it will be asked of the Post Master General, to whom it is the intention of the Editor to forward them.

RAIL ROAD STOCK.

Four shares of Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Stock were sold at public auction on Monday last, at \$101 per share, next dividend off, being one per cent. advance. This is some evidence of the estimation in which this stock is held. The next dividend, to be struck 1st January, and to which the purchaser will not be entitled, would probably have added about \$5 per share. We repeat that the citizens of Louisville do not duly appreciate the importance to their city of the completion of the road from thence to Frankfort with as little delay as possible.

Fire. The neat little "Villa," so tastefully erected by Messrs Smith & Rainey, and kept for some time past by Mr. Clatterbuck, on the Rail Road, six miles from Lexington, was destroyed by fire on the night of Monday last, together with most of the furniture, liquors, and a considerable sum of money. This misfortune will be seriously felt, not only by Mr. C. but by the travellers on the Rail Road, who were always sure of a kind reception, and the solace of a cup of hot sparkling coffee at day-light, after making the first stage from Lexington.

The benevolent we are sure will not be appealed to in vain, to contribute something towards enabling Mr. Clatterbuck again to commence business. His loss in cash was about \$700.

We learn from the Lexington Intelligencer, that the rail road between Louisville and Frankfort is to be commenced immediately.

We would take the liberty of enquiring of the learned Mr. "C." in the same paper, what he means by an "anonymous name." We recollect in our childhood to have been told of "headless men" &c., and in maturer years to have read of "entities and quiddities," but we really did never imagine, that the power of abstraction could be carried to such a height of super-philosophical perfection, as to conceive, beget, and produce that nonentity cycled an "anonymous name," alias a nameless name, a name without a name. This beats Banagher. Aristotle may shut shop.

It will be seen from the piece we publish from the London Sun and which possesses considerable interest, that America is not the only power likely to have to contend for her rights. The subject, however, to which we wish principally to draw the attention of our readers at present, is, to note the difference in the conduct of the public press as regards the maintenance of their honor, interests or rights, comes under discussion, nothing but a unanimous burst of feeling is heard all over the length and breadth of the land. From the King on his throne to the peasant in his cottage, it is all pervading—communicated from breast to breast with the rapidity of an electric shock. They have there no paltry yelpers, that for the sake of hearing their own growl would sell their country's honor

for a great. Minor differences are all merged, Whigs, Tories and Radicals unite heart and hand in the common cause.

This is one glorious trait in their character. Oh for an English press in America! How soon the honest indignation of the people would be kindled up to sweep away the gossamer threads on which Monsieur rests his honor.

A valuable article from the National Gazette on the unparalleled prosperity of our country will be found elsewhere, on which we intend to offer a few remarks that it may be appreciated as it ought. It is valuable, not only as it depicts most beautifully and from sources on which the writer says he can place the fullest reliance, the flourishing state of affairs, thereby forming an oasis in the desert through which, according to predictions, we were long ere this to have been steering. But it is valuable in another point of view—it comes from the pen of that political Heresiarch, who, in the spirit of false prophecy, proclaimed to his deluded followers the downfall and prostration of national prosperity. Our canals and great thoroughfares deserted; our lakes a solitary waste of waters, and labor at a stand—were the favorite topics on which he and the whippers-in of the party rang the alarm bell, without a moment's intermission, in the ears of the country. See what a change has now come over the spirit of his dream.—The meed of extorted applause is rendered because it cannot be withheld. Forced by a conviction from facts, he yields a tardy and reluctant assent to the great truths that stare him in the face. He retreats, but he covers his retreat by casting an oblique censure on those he has so long reviled. With a most significant *inuen-do* he declares that "the functionaries of Government should be men of deep understanding, fond patriotism, open sincerity and clear honor." Any one may perceive the drift of this and a few other hints he lets drop, but we will take the compliment conveyed and despise the censure. With the Government, as it stands, its friends are content, and the country is content, now that the refractory portion of it is beginning to see its errors, in opposing the men who are restoring its laws and institutions to a state of pristine purity. Tried in the crucible of whiggery they have come out without alloy. Yet still it is marvellously strange, how pertinacious and obstinate many are in crying for a change of men and measures, when such happy results are rising in array against them. Surely that Administration is entitled to the confidence of the country, which, under such unfavorable circumstances as the opposition allege, beset them at every step, has still managed to place it in a state of pre-eminent prosperity, and as surely may an argument of irrefragable force be deduced thence against those, who are straining every nerve to substitute a different course from that out of which such splendid results have flowed.

Let the public therefore determine what reliance can be safely placed on the professions of the reckless aspirants and their myrmidons, who would arrest the healthful and renovated state of things that has commenced and is going vigorously forward—let them take a short retrospect of their past conduct, and compare their charges as sustained or refuted by events—and we have no apprehensions as to what will be the verdict returned.

Steam Boat Accident and Melancholy loss of Life.—The steam-boat LADY FRANKLIN has been lately run down by the Portsmouth, on the Ohio, near Henderson, and melancholy to relate, from fifteen to twenty persons met with a watery grave. The sufferers are said to have been mostly Dutch. Whether it has been owing to the inadvertence of the officers on board we have not yet heard.

The report of Charles Gayarre, Senator in Congress from Louisiana having resigned his seat, is confirmed by an article in the Mobile Commercial Register. It appears that a state of indisposition, which was likely to prevent the Honorable gentleman from attending to the duties of his office as his conscience directed, was the cause of his taking the present step. For this we are disposed to give him high credit. It is just such an act as we would expect from a true representative of the people. Instead of proceeding to Washington, which the society and other attractions there assembled at the present time, render a most desirable place for a valetudinarian, to dissipate the tedium that must hang over his hours and days, and instead of pocketing the public money, he nobly returns his appointment into the hands of those

from whom he received it, and chooses to forego all private considerations to what he owes to the public. Show us one out of the Whig & Co. camp, ye boasters of chivalrous deeds, that can at all emulate this one honest doing. We will give "\$50" for the sight. We repeat it, that this conduct reflects immortal honor on the Senator from Louisiana, considering how things go now-a-days.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, Richmond, Va., have lately returned the indictments sent to them by the District Attorney, against the Portuguese prisoners, who had been committed in June last on a charge of piracy, as "not true bills." The prisoners will consequently be discharged.

It is said that Dr. Channing is now preparing a discourse on the Abolition question of a conciliatory nature.

The citizens of Wheeling and vicinity have subscribed \$200,000 for the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river at that place. This is the amount of stock deemed necessary for the construction of the whole work.

The following description of the personal appearance of Van Buren, is given in his life by Emmons: "In person, Mr. Van Buren is neither above nor below the middle height; his figure is erect and graceful; his frame slender and apparently delicate, but capable of sustaining severe and long continued exertion; the general expression of his features animated and agreeable; his eye quick and piercing; his head (which is not quite bald,) particularly his forehead, of usual size, and admirable formation."

The Cherokee Nation have published an address to the people of the United States, detailing their claims to the possessions they now hold, complaining of the agents that come among them treating them most unkindly, and invoking the sympathy of the United States in their behalf.

It is stated in the Journal of Commerce that the Congress of Mexico have passed a decree, declaring that no other religion than the Catholic Apostolic Roman, is protected in that country, and that the exercise of no other will be tolerated.

Our next Vice President. It would seem that the public mind had already anticipated the result of the ballot boxes, in bestowing on Col. Johnson in advance the honors due to his distinguished merit and rank. The true friends of that old and faithful public servant, must have witnessed with the utmost satisfaction, the demonstrations of respect and esteem, every where recently manifested towards him, and more particularly must these evidences of popular regard be gratifying to his old associates, who have watched the progress of his thirty years drudgery and devotion in the employ of the people, when he had frequently to encounter at every step, calumny and ingratitude. But his hour of trial has passed, the cup of life's bitters has been dashed aside, and now that he has descended far into the "vale of years," he is about to reap from the voice of a grateful country, the dues of long hoarded up applause and admiration.

These reflections have been suggested to us from perusing accounts of the warm and enthusiastic reception he met with, in the various towns and places he passed through on his way to Washington, and we have now 'last though not least,' an account of the hearty welcome given the gallant Colonel on his arrival at the "Monumental City."

COL. JOHNSON.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, the candidate of the National Convention for the Vice Presidency of the United States, arrived in our city on Monday last, on his way to the seat of Government, as a member of Congress, where he has served twenty-eight years in succession. He took lodgings at the Baltimore House, and remained in the city until yesterday morning, when he proceeded on his way in the Rail Road car. Notwithstanding the length of time he has served in Congress, it is the first time he has ever spent a day in our city, he was consequently personally known to but few of our citizens, but he was well known to them by reputation on account of his services in the councils of the nation and in the field of battle, in both of which he has been distinguished for his industry, zeal, courage and patriotism—for his liberality of feeling, and his attention particularly to the interests of the poor and friendless who most needed his services. These qualities have endeared him to the people generally, and particularly to the laboring portions of the community, and consequently, the opportunity which was afforded by his short stay in our city, was embraced by a large number of our citizens to call upon him, and pay their re-

spects to a man whom they have long respected and esteemed without having ever seen him. They found him the bruised and battered veteran that they had expected to witness, carrying upon his body the scars he had received in battle while contending with the savage foes of the country, and covered with the hair which has grown grey in her service, so easy and affable in his manners and address that no one could feel the least embarrassment in approaching him, seeing and feeling that he was a genuine republican in heart and feeling. Much as they esteemed him before, no one saw him without leaving him with feelings of satisfaction, rejoicing that they had such a man for a candidate for the second office with in the gift of a free people, feeling an unflinching determination to employ their utmost efforts, not only to secure his election, but to elect him by an overwhelming majority. Many others, who were not aware of his being in the city, were deprived of the opportunity of seeing him, which is regretted by them; and is equally, we are sure, regretted by him; as he has no greater pleasure than that arising from meeting with his fellow citizens, whom it has always been his pleasure to serve and render prosperous. In the evening he visited the two theatres, by invitation from the managers. As little or no previous notice had been given of his intention to be present, the houses were not so well attended as they no doubt would have been had the fact been generally known, but he was received by those who were present with a kind animated welcome. It may not be amiss to remark that not only his political friends, but many who have been opposed to the administration, called upon him, and greeted him with feelings, apparently, and perhaps really, as warm as those with which he was received by those who have labored with him in the same cause.

Balt. Rep.

Texas.—A letter just received from Gen. Austin, dated the 20th inst. informs us, that a division of the army have advanced and taken up a position at Salado, within five miles of San Antonio, in doing which they had come in contact with the advanced guard of the enemy, who still continues in sight, on the hill between our troops and San Antonio. Gen. Austin continues to urge re-inforcements to hasten as fast as possible.

Still Later.—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived, by land, from Texas, that the Texans had been able to surround Gen. Cos and his small army of 700 men, and that all chance of escape was shut out from him. The Texans speak confidently of an easy victory.—Union.

Abolition.—We learn, by the Cincinnati Gazette that about forty miles from the city of Cincinnati, there are two settlements of free negroes comprising about a thousand persons—men, women, and children. They are emancipated slaves, and the lands on which they reside were selected and parcelled out for them about fifteen years ago. The lands are not of the very best quality, but they are susceptible of being made, by judicious cultivation, highly profitable. A small farm has been given to each family.

Here is a colony of blacks, within whose reach all the necessities of life have been placed, and who have an equal opportunity with their "white brethren" to become possessed of its luxuries. If, instead of becoming prosperous and contented, equal in point of respectability, morality, and worth, with the inhabitants around them, they are idle, lazy, poor, ignorant and debased, to what are we to attribute it? Yet such is the case. There is not, in the State of Ohio, a settlement equally unproductive. The farms of the negroes have been miserably managed—the portion of them at all cultivated, has been worn out in corn crops—the timber destroyed—and every thing running to waste and ruin. The negroes live in miserable huts, in a state of wretched discomfort. Ever the ordinary liveliness, and love of amusement, which enter so deeply into the negro character, form no part of theirs. The light-hearted slaves of the South are passionately fond of fiddling and dancing; but the free negroes of Ohio are too listless even to pass their time in these amusements. Such is their laziness and stupidity, that the substantial white farmers in their neighborhood are unwilling to employ them to any extent as laborers. The fear of starvation alone induces them to work on their own farms, or the farms of the white farmers. It is doubtful whether, in any part of the Union, a community can be found more ignorant, wretched, and debased, than this negro settlement. Their emancipation, and the possession of all the worldly advantages possessed by white men, instead of adding to their comfort, and improving their moral condition, has it would seem, contributed to degrade them to the level of savages. The change from slavery to freedom has in every particular, disappointed the hopes and wishes of philanthropists. The land which they occupy, might, so far as any benefit to the country is concerned, have as well remained in the hands of the Indians. Contrast the situation of these degraded beings with that of the Southern negro, the sleek, well fed, laughing, fiddling, dancing, contented slave, who takes no thought for the morrow, who is surrounded by every comfort, who is tended and watched in sickness, and who is taken care of in his old age. Such we honestly believe is the situation of nine-tenths of the Southern slaves.

"Let any one," says the Cincinnati Gazette, "who wishes to learn the operations of emancipated negroes, visit the

Brown County camps. As they sink in laziness, poverty and filth, they increase numbers—their only produce is children. They want nothing but cowries to make them equal to the negroes of the Niger." New York Times.

Character of Pitt.—The secretary stood alone—modern degeneracy had not reached him; original and unaccommodating, the features of his mind had the hardness of antiquity. His august character overawed majesty, and one of his sovereigns thought royalty so impaired in his presence, that he conspired to remove him in order to be relieved of his superiority. No state chicanery, no narrow system of vicious politics, no idle contest for ministerial victories, sunk him to the vulgar level of the great; but overbearing, persuasive and impracticable, his object was England, his ambition fame; without dividing, he destroyed party; without corruption, he made a venal age unanimous. France sunk beneath him. With one hand he smote the house of Bourbon, and wielded with the other, the democracy of England. The sight of his mind was infinite; and his schemes were to affect not England and the present age only, but Europe and posterity. Wonderful were the means by which these schemes were accomplished: always seasonable, always adequate, the suggestions of an understanding animated by ardor, and enlightened by prophecy.

The ordinary feelings which make life amiable and indolent, were unknown to him; no domestic weakness reached him; but aloof from the sordid occurrences of life and unsullied by its intercourse, he came into our system, to counsel and decide.

A character so exalted, so strenuous, so various, so authoritative, astonished a corrupt age, and the Treasury trembled at the name of Pitt, through all her classes of venality. Corruption imagined indeed, she had found defects in this statesman, and talked much of the inconsistency of his glory, and much of the ruins of his victories; but the history of his country and the calamities of the enemy answered and refuted her.

Nor was his political abilities his only talents. His eloquence was an era in the Senate, peculiar and spontaneous, familiarly expressing gigantic sentiments and instinctive wisdom. Not like the torrent of Demosthenes or the splendid conflagration of Tully; it resembled sometimes the music of the spheres. Like Murray, he did not conduct the understanding through the painful subtleties of argumentation; nor was he like Townsend, forever on the rack of invention; but rather lightened on the subject; and reached the point in debate, by the flashing of his mind, which like those of his eye were felt, but could not be followed. Upon the whole, there was in this man, something that could create, subvert, or reform, an understanding, aspirant, and an eloquence, to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder; to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority, something that could establish or overturn empire, and strike a blow in the world, that should resound through the universe.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

WOOD! WOOD!!

It will be observed that the Wood-haulers in the neighborhood of Lexington have taken, or are about adopting measures not to draw wood to this city until our city authorities shall rescind their late judicious ordinances respecting the measurement of wood. Who does not know that the citizens of this place have long been imposed upon by deficient measurement in the quantity of wood pretended to be sold, the quantity being far less than that for which it is generally sold.

All citizens who are friendly to the continuance of the late ordinances respecting the measurement of wood, and those especially who wish to be supplied with wood this winter, at a low price, are respectfully invited to meet in Mr. Girton's public room, on Monday evening, Dec. 14, for the purpose of forming a Wood Company. The object of this Wood Company is to purchase a large quantity of wood on the Rail Road or Maysville Turnpike, on the best terms, and to deliver it to the subscribers of the company at the first cost, which will be not far from \$2 a cord. Such companies are common in other cities, and do furnish fuel often at half the price at which it is sold by the load in the streets.

A CITIZEN OF LEXINGTON.

The Observer and Reporter, and the Kentucky Gazette are requested to insert the above in their columns this week.

MARRIED.—On Sunday morning, by Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. ARCHIBALD VANAKINE, to Miss GEORGE HELENA HAY, both of this city.

DIED.—On Thursday evening last, Mrs. ANN ERVINE, consort of James Ervine, Esq. and daughter of the Hon. Henry Clay.

Mrs. E. has been long known as possessing a kind, humane and benevolent disposition. In the discharge of the social and domestic relations of life, she was all that could be desired. The death of this accomplished and amiable lady has made a void in society that will long be felt. To her surviving family the loss is irreparable.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS! JUST received at Candy's Coffee House, for Sale wholesale and retail, a lot of PICKLED AND SPICED OYSTERS, direct from Baltimore.

Having made arrangements, he will be able to furnish regularly through the winter, either Pickled, Spiced, or Fresh Oysters, of excellent quality. Pickled Oysters per Can, \$2.50 Spiced, do do 2.00 Dec. 12, 1835—49-3t

PITTSBURGH ALE.

JUST received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, a Superior Article of ALE, made this fall, by G. Shiras, expressly for the Proprietor, J. CANDY.

Dec. 12, 1835—49-3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, IN PART.

THE partnership of T. K. LAYTON & Co. in the Lumber Yard and Grocery, has ceased; one of the firm, S. Chipley, having sold his interest in that concern to Mr. N. Headington. All persons who may have made bills with the firm, will please close the same without delay. The partnership in the Brick concern will continue as heretofore, and they hope, by enlarging their business in that line, and by bestowing more close and undivided attention to it, to be able to supply the demand, and give general satisfaction.

Dec. 9, 1835.

T. K. LAYTON, & Co.

LAYTON & HEADINGTON.

HAVE on hand at their Lumber Yard, at the old stand of T. K. Layton & Co. an assortment of Plank, Scantling, &c. &c. Also a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. Please call and see.

LAYTON & HEADINGTON.

Dec. 12, 1835—49-3t

P. S. Wanted to purchase, Lumber of every description.

LOST.—On the night of Tuesday, 24th November, between Brennan's Hotel and Exchange Office of David A. Sayre, A COPIES OF BREASTPIN. Any person who has found this paper, will leave it at the office of the Editor of this paper, will be suitably rewarded. Lex. Dec. 14, 1835—49-4t

THE Subscribers to the Kentucky Gazette are informed that I have transferred to Daniel Bradford, all the accounts and notes due to that paper, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to him.

Dec. 12, 1835—49-

T. J. PEW.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

TRIFFANY, DUVALL & Co., Baltimore, have on hand and expect to receive from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:

Brown Sheetings and Shirts of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 widths, from the Savage, Powhatan, Laurel, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.

Osnaburgs, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto

Cassette, Linseys, Kersey, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chain, Checks, Flairs, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.

Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirts and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States.

Cassimere, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto

Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common.

Rouen Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Cantons, twilled stripes, Jeans, Duums, and other pantalons' stuffs.

Tickings, 'Methuen's,' 'Amokkeng's,' 'Brown's,' &c.

Cotton Carpetings, &c.

In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woollen Goods, their

SHOE AND HAT ROOMS

contains a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture.

Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment.

Men's Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment.

Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.

They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief, that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers.

Dec. 3d, 1835—49-2m

PUBLIC SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in a suit in Chancery pending in said Court, in which the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States are Complainants and James Haggins and others are Defendants, the undersigned as Commissioner, appointed for that purpose by said Court, will on the 17th day of December, 1835, expose to sale at Public Auction on the several premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

on Limestone or Mulberry street in the City of Lexington, between the residences of Z. Williams and A. T. Skillman, about 66 feet front and 150 deep. Also,

AN OUT LOT,

on Main-cross street in said City, between Fifth and Sixth streets, adjoining a lot of O. Keen, esq. and the Buggy Factory of R. Morrison, esq. which will be sold in lots of suitable size for building lots. A plat of the lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Terms. One and two years credit, the purchaser giving bond with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and to leave the force of a judgment.

HARRISON BLANTON.

Dec. 1, 1835.—48-1ds

TO POETS.

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUTHERNER and a year's subscription to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, will be given for the BEST NEW-YEAR'S ODE to be in by the 20th inst.,

BY THE CARRIER.

Dec. 5, 1835.—48-2t

City Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election for a MAYOR AND TWELVE COUNCILMEN of the CITY OF LEXINGTON, FOR THE YEAR 1836, will be held on the first Saturday in January next, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m., and closing at 5 o'clock, p. m., at the places and under the direction of the Ward Inspectors following:

In Ward No. 1., at E. J. Pullen's.

H. M. Winslow, Lewis Pigg, and Thomas Dolan—Inspectors.

In Ward No. 2., at John Keiser's Hotel.

John Shrock, William Stubbinsfield, and Michael Gough—Inspectors.

In Ward No. 3., at the Court House.

Thomas K. Layton, Thomas P. Hart, and Thomas Nelson—Inspectors.

In Ward No. 4., at John Brennan's Hotel.

Stephen Chipley, L. B. Smith, and William H. Rainey—Inspectors.

By order of the Board.

DANIEL BRADFORD,

Dec. 3, 1835.—48-1ds

GENERAL INVITATION.

THOSE who feel interested in the acquirement of a knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING are respectfully invited to call at the City School House, where my Class meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.

W. C. BELL.

Lexington, Dec. 4—48-3w

POCKET BOOK STOLEN.

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 2d inst., 3 MALL MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing \$80 in cash, and papers of no value to any one except to him.

A liberal reward will be given for the detection of the thief or recovery of the Pocket Book alone.

WM. R. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Dec. 5.—42-3t

AN ECLIPSE OF THE COMET!!!
IN DECEMBER!!!
THE Comet has attracted its share of public notice. Sylvester invites particular attention to the ECLIPSE on the 19th December next, which will appear in the substantial form of 30 THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Sundry other attractive Eclipses will also occur in that month. Look to the following list of DAZZLING SPECTACLES, and delay not a moment in forwarding your orders to Fortune's favorite son
S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 25.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 5, 1835.

SCHEME.
25 PRIZES OF 1000 Dollars!
\$25,000, 7,000,
\$5,000 dollars!—3,412 dollars!—2,000 dollars!
25 prizes of 600 dollars!—25 prizes of 500 dollars!—40 of 250 dollars!
112 of 100 dollars, &c.
Tickets only Eight Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 100 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 42 for 1835.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Thursday, December 7, 1835.

CAPITALS.
20,000 DOLLARS
5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars
1,036 dollars—20 of 500 dollars—30 of 200 dollars—30 of 150 dollars—35 of \$100, &c.
Tickets only Five Dollars.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$65. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

THE ECLIPSE.
13 PRIZES IN 25 TICKETS!!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 26.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Saturday November 28, 1835.

SCHEME.
\$30,000!
25 prizes of 1000 dollars!—30,000 dollars!—\$10,000 dollars!—\$5,000 dollars!—\$4,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—1,744 dollars!—25 of 1,000 dollars!—25 of 500 dollars!—28 of 300 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars, &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$130. Shares in proportion.
Send early if you wish to secure a ticket or package, as there will be a great demand for them in this Lottery.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 25, for 1835.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Monday December 14, 1835.

SCHEME.
25,000 DOLLARS.
25,000 Dollars!—8,000 Dollars!—5,000 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—1,812 dollars!—25 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—20 of 750 dollars!—30 of 600 dollars!—30 of 500 dollars!—50 of \$300—64 of \$200—126 of 150 dollars &c. &c.
Tickets, 10 dollars; Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 110 Dollars.—Packages of Shares in proportion.

SPLendid SCHEME.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 27.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, December 26, 1835.

CAPITALS.
25,000 Dollars!!
25,000 dollars—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—10 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 800 dollars—10 of 700 dollars—52 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.
Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 BBLs. SPEAR'S PRIME OLD WHISKEY,
do pure OLD PEACH BRANDY; for sale by
D. BRADFORD & CO.
Lexington, Oct 24-42 if

DR. JOHN HARRIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.)
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington.
His ROOM is at BRENNAN'S HOTEL, No. 6. Ladies waited on at their residences.
Lexington, Nov. 13—45-3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
THE subscriber has received and now opening, a large and splendid stock of seasonable GOODS; among which are to be found all the variety usually to be had in this country.
Large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, and Satinets, embracing all the variety of colors; Brown and Bleached Domestic. A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' SHOES AND BOOTS: NEW AND HANDSOME BONNETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND HARDWARE.
All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, as low as they can be had in the Western country. Friends and customers are invited to call and examine for themselves.
THOMAS C. OREAR.
October 31, 1835—44-1m
The Kentucky Gazette will insert the above one month.—Observer & Rep.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER SALES FOR 1835—36.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Good Store, to which he invites the attention of all persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing goods. He has a splendid lot of Cloths and Cassimers, all of many new and fashionable articles, all of which as usual, will be sold at a small advance.
JAS. G. MCKINNEY.
Lex. Oct. 13, 1835—41-8t
The Luminary and Gazette will insert this 5 times.—Intelligencer.

Cheap Queensware
AT COST!!
5 CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, Just opened, 1 CASE CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.
JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Oct 14—41-1f

B. W. & H. B. TODD,
HAVE received a large and general assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public; and which they offer on liberal terms.
On hand, a few extra fine CAMELS' HAIR and MERINO SHAWLS, and a few pieces of finest SILK CAMEL.
Expected in a few days, a large assortment of SALMON and FAWN colored MERINO and CHALLY SHAWLS of all sizes.
Lexington, Oct 26—43-1f
The Observer and Reporter and Gazette will publish the above till forbid.—Intelligencer.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE SALE OF WOOD within the City of Lexington.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen four Inspectors of Wood. One to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.
Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1836, no wood shall be bought or sold within the City, from Wagons or other Vehicles unless said wagon or other vehicle has been measured and marked by said Inspectors as hereinafter mentioned.
Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors or either of them shall, upon application by the owner or driver, (if a free person) of any wagon or other vehicle, measure the same, designating on the different parts such measurement and making out the outside in some conspicuous place the quantity of wood which said wagon may contain, and that such wagon or other vehicle have the cross pieces connecting the top of the wagon body, made of wood and not of chains, which said cross pieces shall have their lengths severally marked upon them.
Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors shall be allowed for their services twenty-five cents, for each wagon or other vehicle to be measured by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle.
Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance or any portion thereof shall, if a free person, for each and every offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5 and costs, and, if a slave, he shall receive ten lashes on his bare back.
The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen on the 5th of November, 1835.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Mayor.
DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.
November 13—45-3t

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN MCKENZIE,
Mill street, Lexington.
Nov. 6, 1835—44-1f

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of December next, for the graduation, construction and bridging of 15 miles of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road; 10 of which extends from Lexington in the direction of Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, and 5 miles, commencing at the Kentucky river, and terminating at Foxtown.
Plan of construction and form of proposals can be seen by the 8th, and the line will be shown the 1st and 11th of December.
By order of the Board,
W. RUSSELL BRADFORD, Eng'r.
Engineer's office, Lexington,
Nov. 4—44-15d-e

The Richmond Chronicle will copy the above.

R. H. CHINN'S DEBTORS
ARE informed, that his notes and accounts are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Such as remain unpaid on the first of January next, are directed to be placed in suit.
HUNT & JOHNSON.
Nov. 4, 1835—44-1f

THE Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above till 1st January, 1836.—Observer.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY
THE fourth Instalment of TEN DOLLARS on each Share will become due, and is requested to be paid, on the 27th day of February 1836. By order of the President and Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.
Lex. Oct. 17, 1835—46-3m

2 BARRELS OLD PEACH BRANDY.
Also on hand, a fine lot of Speake's OLD WHISKEY, and a few barrels of MACKEREL No. 3, just received and for sale by
D. BRADFORD & CO.
November 20, 1835—46-1f

FOR SALE,
A SMALL lot of TIMOTHY and BLUE GRASS SEED, by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Nov. 4—44-1f

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the rack at Higgins' corner, in Lexington, on Friday last, between 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m., a small good looking BA Y HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, had a small spot of white on his face, black mane, tail, and legs, shod all round, and is a remarkable fine pacer; had on a small new saddle, with brass stirrups, and a new bridle of yellow leather.
The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and horse, (should he be stolen) or ten dollars for the horse alone; a corresponding reward will be given for any information that can be found, if perchance he should have been broken loose and gone astray. Direct any information to
A. MCCOY,
Fayette co. Nov. 7—45-3t near Lexington.

FINE GOOSE-CREEK SALT
Just received, and for sale by
D. BRADFORD & CO.
Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

FRENCH CHINA.
SUPERB DINNER SERVICES. Gold Band Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets supported by figures; and a variety of reasonable China ware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.
Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Set Cut Glass Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.
The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by
JAMES & BROTHER.
June 22, 1835—28-1f

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September next, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing \$120 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$350 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.
1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change.—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly as new, with letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near twenty years.
1 Certificate of stock in the Mayville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.
1 Certificate for two shares of my own. Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:—
1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.
1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.
1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.
1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.
4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.
1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.
1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.
A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.
A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.
A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by Genera Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.
The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.
O. KEEN.
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1f

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.
TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity, both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which their several classes of readers and supporters. And yet, opinions as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.
Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadary journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to the periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.
The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.
The work will be published in weekly numbers in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the Library. The paper upon which the Library will be printed, is of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not unobtrusive addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.
The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.
A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster, furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.
A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.
E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickinson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Pownatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest that can be had for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fully filled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons desirous to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835—25-4f

STOP THE SWINDLER.
A MAN by the name of CALVIN HALE, in a carriage maker, by trade, came to this place, in the month of June last, and commenced work, repairing carriages, &c. &c.—and contracted debts with merchants and citizens to the amount of \$700. He is from the State of New Hampshire; his height is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, thin visaged, quick spoken and of rather a prepossessing appearance, about 25 or 30 years of age. He was agent for Mr. Samuel H. Doan, of Philadelphia, for the sale of a Machine for boring and morticing holes. The above reward will be given by the subscribers, for his confinement in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.
J. J. C. BULL,
WM. W. GAINS,
MULLINS & WHITNEY.
Harrisburg, Ky. Oct. 27 1835.
Editors will subserve the cause of justice by giving this an insertion.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, in Scott county, on the waters of the North Elkhorn, five miles from Georgetown, containing about 105 Acres.
The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Smoke House, a Dairy, Hewed-log Kitchen, Barn, &c., all nearly new. About one half the land is cleared, and has a good supply of never failing water. The remainder is heavily covered with choice timber. The above farm offers as great accommodations as any of the same size in the country.
The above land lies between the road from Georgetown to Frankfort and the Ironworks road, and joins the farm of John Braham. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.
Nov. 8, 1835—44-1f

A VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM
IN Kentucky, 8 miles from Cincinnati and Covington, between Licking River and Bank Lick, is offered for sale. The contemplated rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, will pass within a few hundred yards of the land. Other improvements in roads nearby, are in view. There are 450 acres of land, upwards of 200 of which are under cultivation, 60 or 70 acres are in meadow. The soil is very fertile, producing heavy crops of grass, grain, corn, tobacco, &c. The main dwelling is of brick, and cost upwards of three thousand dollars. There are a number of out houses. It may be divided into two farms, both of which will have abundance of the best timber, walnut, ash, maple, oak, poplar, beech, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. On it are two large and excellent apple orchards of choice fruit, and a number of peach, cherry, and pear trees. The stock of horses, cattle, &c., wagons, ploughs, and other farming utensils, and a large portion of the corn, wheat, and oat crops, are also for sale. Few farms are superior to it in regard to health, advantages and fertility. Possession can be had in a short time.
12 Building Lots, in the western part of the city, each 25 by 100 feet, reaching to a 20 feet alley; and 3 others, each 30 by 130 feet, on the corporation line, near the head of Broadway, are for sale.
ALSO:
39 or 40 large lots in Piqua, a very flourishing town, 28 miles north of Dayton, on the line of the Canal. Five or six of the lots are intersected by the Canal, and are very eligible for warehouses. Two of them adjoining, afforded one of the finest mill seats with water privilege from the Canal, in that section of country, and are situated in the town itself. They are very valuable and deserve the attention of those who wish to invest capital in either the mill or manufacturing business.
For particulars, apply at the corner of Fifth and Vine, or next door to Vine on Park street.
JOHN W. PICKET.
October 14, 1835—44-1f
The Lexington Gazette will publish the above 4 times weekly, and send their accounts to this office for collection.—Cit. Rep.

BLACKSMITHING AND EDGE TOOL MAKING.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has settled himself in Lexington, and intends carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches. All work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best possible manner. He hopes, therefore, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of AXES, which he warrants equal to any that can be had. His Shop is on the northwest corner of Limestone and Hill streets, immediately above David Megowan's stable.
WILLIAM VAN PELT.
Sept 30, 1835—30-1f
The Gazette will copy the above.—Observer & Reporter.

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.
BERNARD O. BUSBY, respectfully informs the public in general that he has commenced the SADDLERY BUSINESS, on Main Street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Taylor, as a Confectionary and nearly opposite the Post office. Having long experience at the business, he flatters himself with the opinion that he can give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call.
SPRING SADDLES, made on a new and approved plan. Every other article in the line made to suit customers and others, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms.
RACE SADDLES made on the most improved plan.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1835—40-3m
The Gazette will publish the above 3 months.—Observer & Reporter.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY
STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares.
DAVID A. SAYRE.
July 19 1835—24-1f

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
BETWEEN 270 and 280 Acres of LAND, not surpassed in soil, situation, water, and timber, by any of the State, lying about 14 miles from Nicholasville, near the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington to the Mouth of Hickman; about 150 cleared and under good fence, the remainder first rate timber; a brick dwelling house, with a barn and other necessary out-buildings; an orchard of very superior fruit; a good Apple Mill and Cider Press. Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on Mr. ALEXANDER WELCH, who lives adjoining, who will show the same; and for terms, apply to the subscriber near Lexington. The STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS can be had with the Farm, if the purchaser may wish them. An early application is desired, as if the farm is not soon sold, an arrangement will be made for raising another crop.
A. B. MORTON.
Fayette co. Oct 28, 1835—43-7f

\$100 REWARD.
STOP THE SWINDLER.
A MAN by the name of CALVIN HALE, in a carriage maker, by trade, came to this place, in the month of June last, and commenced work, repairing carriages, &c. &c.—and contracted debts with merchants and citizens to the amount of \$700. He is from the State of New Hampshire; his height is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, thin visaged, quick spoken and of rather a prepossessing appearance, about 25 or 30 years of age. He was agent for Mr. Samuel H. Doan, of Philadelphia, for the sale of a Machine for boring and morticing holes. The above reward will be given by the subscribers, for his confinement in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.
J. J. C. BULL,
WM. W. GAINS,
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Harrisburg, Ky. Oct. 27 1835.
Editors will subserve the cause of justice by giving this an insertion.

WILLIAM ADAMS, HAT MANUFACTURER, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them that he still continues to Manufacture HATS out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.
All those having long standing accounts with him, will call on me and settle their accounts, as our business cannot be carried on without that thing needful, called MONEY.
W. A. ADAMS.
June 14, 1834—23-1f

W. RANKIN, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.
KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.
Gentlemen ordering clothes, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.
In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.
THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.
JOHN JONES.
N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Herald and the Star," will please return it. J. J. BACCHING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 31, 1834—17-1f

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
2000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather, 500 do very heavy for negroes shoes, 25 do Philadelphia's best Skins, 10 do Heavy Upper Leather, Striped and plain Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, 20 bbls. Tanners Oil, (Superior quality), for sale by MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lex Sept 1, 1835—35-3m

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER
GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully renders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:
Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.
His office is on Short street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.
Aug. 12, 1835—32-1f

DOCTOR CHINN returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his removal to the city of Lexington, and would inform them, that with the view of permanently settling himself, he has purchased an full street, and intends devoting his attention exclusively to the profession. When not absent on professional engagements, he may generally be found, in the day time, at the store of ELLEY and CHINN.
Sept 20, 1835—32-2m
The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above two months weekly.—Obs. & Rep.

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.
BARKLEY, BARKLEY, BARKLEY. Want—Ten thousand bushels of Barkley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with fall barkley for seed. CLARY & Co. August 19, 1835—34-6m

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers are receiving at their stand on Main-st. two boxes above the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are, a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Cascoettes, and French and English Merinoes; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. For Caps and Capes, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Queensware, French & English China in sets—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (a superior article).
SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-1f

M. E. BROWNING & CO. HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDIZE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as the goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.
CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & CO. takes great pleasure in recommending his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.
Lex. June 15, 1835—24-1f

R. PINDELL & J. F. PIERSON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
HAVING united themselves in the practice of their profession, promise punctual attendance to all business confided to them in this and the adjoining counties. Office on Short street, East of the Courthouse, formerly occupied by Chas. Humphreys, esq. Oct 21, 1835—42-2m

BLANK DEEDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



WILLIAM ADAMS, HAT MANUFACTURER, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them that he still continues to Manufacture HATS out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.
All those having long standing accounts with him, will call on me and settle their accounts, as our business cannot be carried on without that thing needful, called MONEY.
W. A. ADAMS.
June 14, 1834—23-1f



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